

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—THE VICTIMS—FORTY WIVES.

LUCY HUSTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 725 and 730 Broadway.—KING OF THE GARDENS—GIRLS.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—STORMY; OR, THE CHILD STRALES.

TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BROMBERG, &amp;c.—THE CAPTAIN OF FORT DUNLOP.

GEORGE CHRISTIE'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 100 Broadway, near Canal street.—THE CAPTAIN OF FORT DUNLOP.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—STORMY; OR, THE CHILD STRALES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 43 Broadway.—THE NEW YORK STORMY; OR, THE CHILD STRALES.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—STORMY; OR, THE CHILD STRALES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway, open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BRADY'S GALLERY, 738 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.—Open every day and evening this week.—NEW COLLECTION OF WAR VIEWS AND HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

HOPE CHAPEL, 738 Broadway.—COMIC'S ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF SCOTLAND.

FINE ARTS GALLERY, 615 Broadway.—GREAT EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, SCULPTURE, &amp;c.

## THE NEWS.

## THE FENIAN UPRISING.

The excitement in Fenian circles, social and political, in the metropolis, as well as throughout the country, had not abated yesterday, but had, on the contrary, actually increased. New circles were forming, and the rival factions were baying the old wounds of former strife, and were coming together under the emergency of Ireland's difficulty. Pecuniary aid was forthcoming, and fifty thousand dollars were yesterday subscribed to the cause of the Irish Republic. Preparations were making in the city for the grand demonstration to-day at Jones' Wood; but, as will be seen in another column, Archbishop McCloskey has vetoed the proceedings. From the West we learn that a Fenian naval squadron is fitting out at Chicago, and the Green flag has already been given to the breeze on the waters of Lake Michigan. From circles and leaders, from all factions and sides the Fenian war cry is sounding. Everywhere throughout the country, and from the principal cities in all sections, we have accounts of monster meetings, marked by great enthusiasm and a strong determination to assist in the liberation of the Emerald Isle.

The European mail by the steamship Asia arrived in this city last night, and put us in possession of the latest developments of the movement on the other side of the Atlantic up to the evening of the day on which the suspension of the habeas corpus act was carried into effect. We publish in full the debate which took place in the British Parliament when the measure was introduced. The proceedings were rendered notable by the confessions of shame and humiliation, for English misgovernment of Ireland, with which men like Bright and Stuart Mill accompanied their tacit consent to the measure. It was also noticeable that Messrs. Keble, Horne, and others, who did the best to aid rebellion in America, were loudest in the condemnation of rebellion in Ireland. The London press speak of the situation in most alarming tones. Fears are expressed that the Irish army, militia and police are all alike tainted with Fenianism, and the London Post announces that the government intend to follow up the suspension of the Habeas Corpus by a bill authorizing the seizure of all the Irish telegraph lines.

## CONGRESS.

A majority of the Congressional Reconstruction Committee have agreed to a report in favor of admitting the representatives from Tennessee, which will be submitted to Congress on Monday, and on Tuesday those gentlemen will probably take their respective seats in the Senate and House of Representatives.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday. The House of Representatives was in session, but the proceedings consisted entirely of the delivery of speeches on the President's message and reconstruction. The attendance of both members and gallery auditors was small; but several gentlemen spoke, and considerable animation was given to the debate by the cross firing between the democratic and republican sides.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

A number of matters were before the State Senate yesterday, but they were principally of only local or private interest. Among a few measures introduced were bills to require preservation of statistics of the jails of the State, stipulating the fees of physicians for post mortem examinations and investigations in cases of insanity, and regulating the routes of the Broadway Stage Company. By a resolution adopted the Attorney General was requested to furnish an opinion as to whether railroad companies have a right to manufacture articles not intended for their own use or to store property not designed for transportation. Another series of reconstruction resolutions was introduced and referred to the select Committee on National Affairs. They favor the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, declare it the duty of the President and Congress to secure the freedom of their civil rights, express a desire for an early restoration of the rebel States to their former relations, but oppose the admission to Congress from persons who took a conspicuous part in the rebellion, and assert that it is the right and duty of the President to maintain military control of said States until their loyalty has been secured.

In the Assembly there were reported from committees the bills to facilitate the construction of the Midland Railroad from this city to Oswego, to prevent the fraudulent manufacture of kerosene oil, equalizing the compensation of Supreme Court Judges, regulating fare on New York and Brooklyn street railroads, and incorporating the Brooklyn Mutual Gas Company. An adverse report, which was agreed to by the House, was made on the bill to incorporate the Travelers' Club of this city. Bills were introduced amending the Metropolitan Health Commission act, and the Banking Department act. A resolution favoring intelligence as the basis of the exercise of the elective franchise, and requesting our Congressional representatives to support a constitutional amendment to that effect, was presented. The bills limiting the tenure of office in the National Guard, allowing grand and petit jurors compensation of two dollars per day, and amending the Revised Statutes relative to the election of officers of corporations, were referred to third reading.

## THE CITY.

The waters around our city were yesterday again enveloped with a dense fog, almost suspending navigation for a time, excepting on the ferries, and on some of those boats temporarily stopped running, while on those which continued their connection the trips were much fewer than usual. No vessels arrived from sea by way of Sandy Hook during the day. No serious accidents in consequence of the fog are reported.

The committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to consider the subject of bridging Broadway met yesterday and received several plans for constructing a bridge at the intersection of Broadway and Fulton street. The proposals submitted will receive the consideration of the committee.

An argument took place before Judge Jones, at the special term of the Superior Court, yesterday, relative to an alleged fraudulent judgment obtained against Madame Manager, a fashionable Fifth avenue milliner, whereby her goods and effects were seized by the Sheriff.

A man named William Jackson was committed yesterday by Commissioner Sullivan on a charge of having broken open the hatch on board the American ship *Mercy* and stolen therefrom a case of champagne, seven bottles of which were found in his trunk.

Amie McDowell was committed for trial yesterday by County Commissioner Betts on a charge of having passed as a Canal street shopkeeper a five dollar bill altered to the denomination of one hundred dollars.

The March term of the Law Court will commence to-morrow, March 1, 3, 5, the Special Term and Chambers of the Supreme Court will be in session. The litigation consequent upon the suspension of insurance companies promises to be of a spicy and interesting character. In Chambers the business will be especially heavy. The

Mudgett-Smith case is on the calendar of this court for trial. In the Superior Court there is not much of special interest to turn up, except those cases alluded to in our summary of law intelligence last month. These are the celebrated Strong divorce suit, the open libel litigation, and the action of Miss Anne McVoy against Mr. McCabe, of Jersey City. Though these matters will be on the calendar, there is not much probability that they will be tried, as the usual delays, postponements and legal skirmishes are likely to take place. In the Court of Common Pleas the only remarkable case will be the Jay Dawson libel suit, based on editorial comments in connection with the late edition of the *Federalist*. This will be before the general term on Monday, March 5, for argument. A number of important decisions are also expected to be announced by the Judges at general term.

In a notice of a case in yesterday's *Herald*, in which Judge Foster lectured Mr. A. J. Dittenhofer, the word "plaintiff's" counsel should have read "defendant's" counsel.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate by the Surrogate during the past week:—John P. Jersey, Clarendon Kent, James Boorman, John R. Donnell, Thomas Murphy, Sarah A. Greer, Augusta Broome, Ann Larkin, Daniel Quinn, Jacob Peter, Michael Gilbride, Thomas J. Martin, Peter Hog, Agnes Flood, Jane Stevenson, Mary Rogers, John McKough, Nancy Dunn, Herman Gutman. None of them contain bequests of public interest.

An article on the ball season which appears in another part of this morning's *Herald* shows how largely dancing has entered into the amusements of our people during the present season. In the twenty-two weeks since the opening of the season in November last there have been about six hundred balls in the metropolis, being an average of nearly thirty per week, which have been attended by four hundred thousand persons, at an estimated expenditure of seven millions of dollars. Though the season is drawing near its close, there are many balls yet to take place in the city.

Among the cases receiving the attention of our police magistracy yesterday were those of two Brazilians, giving their names as Charles Peterson and William B. Eather, who were committed on charge of having for some time past been engaged in systematically robbing boarding houses of large quantities of clothing and other valuables. Andrew Shoney and Driscoll & Curick, junk dealers, of Nos. 413 and 343 West street, respectively, were charged with having purchased a considerable quantity of wool brought to this port from Buenos Ayres, on board the schooner *Irish* Parker, of which it is alleged the captain, J. H. Phinney, who has not yet been arrested, attempted to defraud the underwriters by pretending that he had been compelled to throw this amount of the cargo overboard in a storm. Daniel Coffey, alias Thomas Brown, was committed on a charge of being one of three persons who, on the night of the 31st of August last, in Bond street, robbed Mr. David E. Anderson, of 94 Irvington street, of a considerable quantity of jewelry, and beat him in a severe manner. Henrietta Modell, of 28 Irvington street, was required to give one thousand dollars bail to answer a charge of throwing vitriol in the face of Joseph K. Miller, severely injuring him, in consequence of a breakfast table difficulty.

Charles Gover yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of Herman Goetz, of No. 11 Cherry street, who received a mortal wound from the effects of which he is not expected to recover during a quarrel on Thursday night in the drinking place 93 Canal street. A few witnesses were also examined, after which Charles O'Neill, who is charged with having fired the pistol, was remanded to await the result of Goetz's injuries.

An inquest was yesterday held over the body of Daniel Samson, late of 205 West Fourteenth street, who on Friday night was found lying in a vacant lot adjoining his residence, he having, it appears, been killed by falling from a second story window while suffering from an attack of vertigo.

The steamship San Jacinto, Captain Leland, of the Empire Steamship line, sailed yesterday for Savannah, full of passengers, a number of whom go to St. Augustine, Florida, where they intend to remain during the spring months, to enjoy the inviting climate of that locality.

The stock market was dull and somewhat unsettled yesterday, but closed steady. Gold weakened to 133½, and then recovered to 133½. Governments were steady. The fall in gold unsettled the markets yesterday, and caused quite a general decline in prices. In the absence of business, however, nearly all descriptions of merchandise were nominal. Cotton was lower. Petroleum was higher. Sugar and coffee were nominally a shade off. On "Change" flour was quiet. Wheat was firmer. Corn was easier. Pork and lard were dull and lower. Whiskey was quiet, but steady.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A large meeting was held in Buffalo last evening in support of President Johnson and to endorse his action in reviving the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

The President has given directions that that portion of the coin formerly belonging to the Richmond banks now in the Treasury at Washington shall be restored to those institutions. This coin, the original amount of which was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was carried off from Richmond by the rebels at the time of the evacuation. On its progress southward one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were stolen by the rebel soldiers and the people. The remainder was deposited for a time at Washington, Georgia; but after the occupation of that place by the national troops it was taken possession of by a Treasury agent, under directions of the President, and sent to the Treasury Department, where it has since remained.

General Grant has ordered a board of military officers to assemble in St. Louis, on the 14th inst., for the purpose of making recommendations for brevet promotion to the grades of brigadier and major general in the regular army, from any brevet or actual rank for which the appointment is already confirmed. The detail for the board includes four of the five commanders of military divisions, namely, Major Generals Sherman, Meade, Thomas and Sheridan.

Pers having joined Chile in the war against Spain, the commanders of our revenue cutters have received directions to warn any Peruvian or Spanish privateers with whom they may meet against attempting to enter any of our ports or waters.

The Texas Reconstruction Convention is still at work on the State constitution. The great majority of the convention members, we are informed, voted for provisions placing the freedmen on an equality with the whites in reference to civil rights, punishment for crimes and testimony in the courts. The Indiana Committee have reported in favor of a treaty for mutual benefits with the Creek and Chickasaw Indians.

In giving an account of the trip of the naval supply steamer *Massachusetts* from New Orleans to Fortress Monroe, where she arrived on last Thursday evening, our correspondent mentions the report of her officers regarding the health of Lieutenant General Scott, whom they left at Pensacola, Florida. His winter sojourn in the South has much improved his physical condition, and he does not desire returning to the North for three months yet. The health of the officers and men of the various naval vessels in the squadrons visited by the *Massachusetts* was found to be excellent. There are indications that New Orleans and Key West are not to be continued as naval depots, as nearly all the naval supplies have been removed from them.

For the purpose of cultivating a commercial spirit among the people whom he claims as his subjects, Maximilian of Mexico some time ago issued a decree offering bounties to all vessels built in the country of eight dollars per ton for foreign voyages beyond America, and of four dollars per ton for voyages to the West Indies and foreign countries of the American continent. Bounties of half these amounts are to be granted to foreign built vessels nationalized by Mexican law.

A man named William H. Foster, an iron moulder, about thirty-three years of age, a native of this city, and living in Greenwich, L. I., committed suicide at his residence on Friday night, while laboring under severe depression of mind, produced by intemperate habits.

W. Duncan, formerly a captain in the rebel service, was arraigned before a military commission at Savannah, Georgia, on Friday, on charges of murder, robbery and cruel treatment of Union prisoners at Andersonville. Duncan, in an affidavit, denied the charges. The trial will commence this week.

Two cars of a passenger train on the Michigan Southern Railroad were on Wednesday last thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Kendallville, Indiana, and precipitated thirty feet down an embankment, by which accident about thirty-five persons were injured, some of them, it is thought, fatally.

A freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad on Friday broke through a bridge near Middletown, Ohio, wrecking fifteen cars. Two laborers were slightly injured.

An interesting account of the reception of the noted jail breaker John Wood, alias Jack Sheppard, Jr., who made his last escape from Sing Sing Prison about a

month ago, is given in another column. After regaining his liberty he went to Boston, where he stole a lot of goods from the warehouse, which he shipped for New York. It was at the latter place, while calling to look after the stolen property, that he was nabbed by a detective.

The Johnson Platform—The Rallying Point for the Great Party of the Country.

The politicians of the country are still sorely exercised and deeply agitated over the President's veto message and his bold speech delivered to the people at the national capital on Washington's birthday. Andrew Johnson had borne so long and so patiently the studied insults of the radical faction in Congress, had quietly submitted to their encroachments upon the prerogatives of the Executive, and taken no steps to arrest their work of dissolution, that the Jacobins began to believe that he had neither the courage nor the ability to contend with them, or attempt to arrest their schemes.

The veto was therefore unexpected and fell like a bombshell in their camp. Before they could recover from the consternation which this produced, they were again stirred up by his masterly speech from the steps of the Executive Mansion. The effect of the veto and the speech has been to destroy the old party lines, and to cause an upheaving of the political elements almost equal to that caused by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The great question which now agitates the politicians, both in and out of Congress is, where shall they go in the future? These events have demonstrated to the politicians that they cannot shape the issues to suit themselves, but that a higher power has defined what the issues shall be. It is thus that the President by a bold and masterly stroke has opened the way for the formation of the great constitutional party which shall govern the country. His record, past and present, furnishes the platform for such a party, and gives to the people the rallying point for future political struggles for the maintenance and preservation of the Union.

The facts which we published a few days since, taken in connection with the recent events at Washington, are sufficient to show that his platform is broad enough, long enough and deep enough for every true Union man to stand upon and successfully contend with the enemies of the republic in whatever guise they may come. Not the least remarkable feature of all this is, that the same manifestations of approval by the people marked the utterances of Mr. Johnson now as on former occasions. There were the same manifestations of applause from the galleries in response to his clear defence of the principles of the government in his late veto message, as those which characterized his assaults upon the radical disunionists and secessionists in 1861. Their echoes will be caught up by the people now as then and reverberate throughout the country. Already we see unmistakable evidences that he has struck the popular chord, and that in arranging the Northern revolutionists before the bar of public opinion he has touched the key note that will shape political events and secure the final success of his administration. We see it in the efforts of members of legislatures and politicians on the stump to attach, in some way, their future policy to the President's skirt. Nor need we look beyond Congress for proof of this fact. Many of the republicans in both houses who have been led away from the clearly defined principles of their party by the delusive theories of Stevens and Sumner, are now trying to grope their way back through the mist which surrounds them to the point which they started from, when Andrew Johnson was made their candidate.

Every day's developments furnish additional proof of the wisdom of President Johnson in marking out the policy of his administration. Not only is his present course consistent with his past record, but it is also in accord with the decrees and decisions of the Baltimore Convention, which nominated him. This shows the folly of the representatives of that party in Congress accepting the disunion heresies of the radical disunionists of that body. That party has made a record during the war such as no other party, either in this or any other country, has ever secured for itself. Had it been true to itself, it could have been the ruling power of the nation for generations to come. But it has wandered so far from its principles and become so thoroughly identified with the revolutionary schemes of the Jacobin faction, that it is doubtful if it can ever again recover its prestige, but must give way for the great constitutional party which will now rally around Andrew Johnson's policy and platform. The resolute stand of the President on the constitution of the country, his bold defiance of both secessionists and disunionists, is the bugle note which will arouse the loyal masses everywhere, and cause them to shake off old associations, cut loose from old combinations and unite in the popular movement to reassert the principles of our government. The people sustained him when he made war on the secessionists, and they will now stand by him in his struggle with the disunionists.

While his course in this respect meets with public approval, he has offered the only true solution of the troublesome question in reference to the freedmen. Amidst all the mist and confusion which the radicals have thrown around this subject, we find his record clear and satisfactory. The radicals have been endeavoring to force upon the country, under the pretence of friendship for the negro, a policy which Senator Doolittle stated in his New Haven speech that the "General Grant informed him would result in a war of extermination of the blacks." While this is unquestionably true, the letter of the President to Governor Sharkey by way of advice on this very subject, which we recently published, points out a way for a safe and speedy solution of this question, which can in no way endanger the interests of any portion of our people or any of the numerous interests of the country. Taking all these facts together, where can there be found a better or safer platform for a great party to organize upon than the speeches, messages and letters of Andrew Johnson? Where is the man better qualified for the leader of the constitutional party, which, from the very nature of the situation, must from this time forward take the helm of the government and guide us through the shoals and breakers which surround us? The democratic party is dead and buried. The republican has, by wandering off after false gods, destroyed itself, and out of its ruins must spring the party which is to restore the country and bring prosperity to every section. The President and those republicans who stood by him in the Senate have furnished the nucleus for that party. Let the good work go on and there need be no fear for the future; for the man

at the helm, who possesses the Jacksonian courage to confront the secessionists and to their faces declare that "by the eternal God they should suffer the penalty of the law," can be safely trusted in this emergency.

The Great Powers of the World and the Representative Men at Their Head.

The United States, Russia and France are the three great Powers of the world, and the three men who are now at the head of them—President Johnson, the Emperor Alexander and the Emperor Napoleon—are in a remarkable manner the representative men of the ideas and characteristics of the nations over which they preside. England too is a great power, but not in the same sense as the others, and not so much at present as in the past relatively to the other three. England is great in manufacture, in commerce, in the strength of mind and character of her people, in many of her institutions, in her colonial empire, in her power of colonizing new countries and building up new States, and in other things that might be mentioned; but at the present time her weight is not so great in the affairs of the world, nor does she represent those mighty, active principles of national life which exercise a powerful influence upon the fate of the world as do those other Powers. She has not in her what the United States and Russia have—the germs of a grand future destiny. She may console herself, however, in this, that the greatest of all—the United States—is her offspring. In speaking thus proudly of our country we do so in anticipation of its inevitable grand destiny as well as in view of its present position.

The vast area of the United States, little less than that of all Europe, with a variety and boundlessness of productions not found in any other part of the globe, would make it a mighty country if peopled by any other civilized nation or under almost any form of government. But when we look at the character of our people, their intelligence, their energy, their industry and their ambition, there appears to be hardly any limit to the future overshadowing greatness of the republic. No form of government stimulates the energies and ambition of every class of society so much as the republican. Class or other adventitious distinctions do not exist here to bar or obstruct the way to wealth or fame to the poorest and humblest. This state of equality, freedom and rivalry puts the faculties and industry of the whole community into intense action. A few millions of population, under such circumstances, do as much as many millions under different circumstances. In 1860 the population of the United States was about thirty-three millions. In 1870, four years hence, it will be forty millions, probably, notwithstanding the war. This is greater than the population of Great Britain, equal to that of France, and only less than that of one of the great civilized Powers of the world—Russia. Forty millions of free, independent Americans are equal to sixty or eighty millions of the class-ridden, oppressed and poor of Europe, either in material development or in war. In every point of view, then—in the variety and boundless resources of the country—in the nature of the people, and in the character of our institutions, which stimulate activity and ambition, we are to-day the first Power in the world. The only doubt about our future was as to the cohesiveness of such a large population spread over a great continent. That is settled now. The war has shown our ability to hold together. Though we occupy a continent we have an insular position on the globe, and are all the stronger, for our own peace and progress, from being separated by vast oceans from other great nations. At the same time the railroads, telegraph, steam navigation, and our magnificent system of interior rivers and lakes enable us to concentrate our power and preserve our unity over thousands of miles of territory.

But our greatest strength lies in the strong common sense of the people. We have our troubles, factions, corrupt politicians, and other evils, which are incidental to every community and every state of society, but we have a corrective to these in the practical good sense of the people. And here we may mention President Johnson as being eminently a representative man as regards this mental characteristic of Americans. He has a quick, intuitive perception of what is proper or right, and he reasons not upon mere theories but upon sound principles and practical experience of life. No man hates humbug or pretence more, and he is not easily humbugged. He is, too, a representative man in other respects. From the humblest position in life he has raised himself step by step to the highest station. Thus, like almost every American, he was the architect of his own fortune. He is a man of strong convictions, inflexible honesty, and great firmness. His sympathies are especially with the industrial masses. He is purely American, without the least taint of foreign ideas or manners; he is patriotic in the highest degree, and his mind is vividly impressed with the idea that this country will have the grandest destiny. Such is the man whom Providence has raised up to be President in the most trying period of our history. Though his origin be humble, and though his habits and bearing be plain and simple, as the forms of our republican institutions are, he is grand in his character and office. This great republic, covering the North American continent, and exercising a mighty influence upon Europe across the Atlantic, on one hand, and upon Asia and Australia across the Pacific, on the other, must be the first Power of the world; and Andrew Johnson is just now the prominent figure representing these ideas of American character, greatness and destiny.

Russia, also, is steadily progressing in power and influence. She is pushing her vast dominions into Central Asia, and waits only for some fortunate accident to gain control of the Dardanelles and penetrate into Asia Minor. She rests secure in her semi-Arctic home, knowing that no combination of hostile Powers can reach her. They might trouble her at some of her extremities, but it would be only like pricking the skin of an animal while the vital remains untouched. The war in the Crimea, which cost France and England so much blood and treasure, was only a scratch upon the surface. The great empire, resting upon an immovable and unapproachable base at the north, is protected and is always looking towards the south. The Russian government and every Russian believe in a future great destiny, and are always pushing forward to reach it. Looking at the progress of Russia and her ambition, we do not doubt she will be, at no very remote period, the controlling power of Asia. But it is not only in territorial aggrandizement or in political influence that

she is making progress: she is advancing rapidly in material development and social improvement. The Emperor Alexander is a liberal-minded monarch, and enters into the progressive spirit of the age. In the east of his mind, in his ideas and in his ambition he truly represents modern Russia. He unites with the fixed progressive territorial policy of the old Muscovite the liberal progressive ideas of the age. Great as the weight of Russia is in the affairs of Europe it must increase both there and in Asia under the government and policy of Alexander. Russia will be the great Power of the old continent as the United States is of the new.

France, under the present Emperor, exercises the greatest influence over events in Europe. That seems to be her rôle whenever she has a very strong man at the helm of affairs. The geographical situation of France favors that. Then the French are a restless, warlike and an ambitious people. They have not a steady fixed policy like Russia, or the energy, cool purpose and room for expansion that we have; but they are ambitious to have their hands in everything and to change and regulate everything according to their theories and to gratify their vanity. They are a great initiative people. Whenever they find a very able man as a ruler fully representing these national ideas and traits they are apt to become for the time the arbiters in European affairs. They have found such a man in the Emperor Napoleon. He represents well their intelligence, adroitness and ambition; and although he has shown himself to be a practical statesman, he has, nevertheless, a good deal of the French theorizing nature in him. As long as this remarkable representative man lives France will hold, probably, the first position among the Powers of Europe. No people can act so well as the French, and the Emperor is a most consummate actor. He has succeeded on the European stage, and will succeed, doubtless, till the day of his death; but he cannot succeed in America. Our tastes are different. When his acting, though very fine, is placed in juxtaposition with the frankness, honesty and plain matter of fact statesmanship of Andrew Johnson he cannot sustain himself. Thus we see France, under Napoleon, the first Power in Europe to-day; Russia destined to be hereafter the first both in Europe and Asia, and the United States to be the greatest of all.

The Cattle Plague—Prohibition of the Importation of Cattle.

Both the Senate and the House have passed a bill prohibiting the importation of "neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States," to remain in force so long as shall be necessary in order "to prevent the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases." Any wilful violation of the law may be punished by fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for one year. This is a good law, and there should be no delay in enforcing it. Our importations of cattle are not large, though we import hides to a great extent; but the injury to a branch of commerce that may be caused is as nothing compared to the danger that the law will guard against.

The cattle plague that now rages in England, and that has swept over nearly the whole of Europe, from the Russian steppes and the vast plains of Hungary, is the most infectious and fatal of cattle diseases. "Fifty per cent of cattle subject to the influences of the disease are taken, and eighty per cent of those taken die, despite all known plans of treatment. It is a fact in the history of disease that the great scourges are never amenable to remedies. The plagues that have swept away whole sections of the human race, down to the cholera, are still the mysteries of medical science. And this present cattle plague is of the type of disease that is least controlled by treatment in the human family even under the most favorable circumstances. It seems from its symptoms to be a bovine typhus fever. The deeply poisoned blood, the gangrene of internal organs, the lungs especially, indicate its severity and give a sufficient reason why all treatment that can be employed in the case of such an animal should fail.

We act wisely to profit by the experience of others. England has learned that all that can now be done is to guard against the spread of the plague by very extensive precautions. Knowing that the disease was communicated by contact, and that it would come on cattle from the Continent, a sanitary inspection at the ports was relied upon to prevent its introduction. But this was a half measure. The inspectors could only condemn animals that actually had the plague, and thus the herds of which the condemned animals had been part, and with which they had made the voyage, went into the country despite the inspector. As the disease has a period of incubation—a period during which the poison is active in the system, though the disease is not apparent—many of the animals that thus passed the inspectors were attacked in two, three or maybe ten days after they were mingled with the healthy cattle of the English farmer who had bought them at the last market.

Thus the stupidity of preventive measures connived at the introduction of the disease into England, and now the only measures discussed there are the slaughter of infected herds and the killing of all the cattle for a certain distance around points at which the disease has made its appearance—measures for which no more can be said than that they are probably less expensive than the disease would be. Since the introduction of this disease would be a great national calamity we must guard against it by the only known means—absolute prevention of the importation of cattle or hides to our own from infected countries. The law just passed and awaiting the President's signature seems likely to secure this end, and hence there should be no delay in giving it practical effect.

A REPORT NEEDED IN OUR CITY POST OFFICE.—Much annoyance has been occasioned lately by the failure of our Post Office employees to discharge their duties promptly. Thus the foreign mails which arrive on Saturday afternoons or on Sundays are seldom distributed the same day, and consequently the public are delayed twenty-four hours from possession of the news details which they bring. Yesterday, for instance, the European mails per the *Asia*, reached the city from Boston between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, but up to nine o'clock in the evening the bags had not been opened or any step taken to distribute their contents. Postmaster Kelly would confer a

favor on the public if he would stimulate his clerks a little to the performance of their duty.

Louis Napoleon's "Grand Idea" in South America.

Talleyrand, when asked to what three great mistakes he attributed the downfall of Napoleon the First, slowly and deliberately answered: "Spain, Russia and the Pope." So, if the empire under Napoleon the Third should come to grief, we may charge it to his complications with Austria, Italy and the Pope, including the establishment of Maximilian in Mexico. In all these complications in both hemispheres, Napoleon is aiming at some solid and enduring advantage to France and his dynasty. What is it? If we look at the annexation of Savoy to France as the equivalent for the enlargement of the little kingdom of Sardinia into the consolidated and powerful kingdom of Italy, we have the basis for a reasonable conjecture.

That beautiful subdivision of Italy known as Venice or Venetia still remains a province of Austria; the little States around Rome still continue under the temporal rule of the Holy Father. The people of the kingdom of Italy hold that the manifest destiny of Venetia and the Papal States is annexation, and that Rome must, sooner or later, be their capital. It has required the most skillful diplomacy of Napoleon to restrain young Italy from the attempt to dispossess Austria and the Pope by force of arms. He has succeeded thus far, however, in maintaining an armistice among these parties by fair promises and solemn warnings to each. Italy is to have Venetia, Rome and the States of the Church, but she must be patient the Holy Father is to be protected, but he must prepare for future contingencies, and Austria, for an equivalent, is to be induced to give up Venetia.

Here we reach the secret of the establishment of Maximilian in Mexico—an empire to the House of Austria in exchange for a province. It is probable, that that Maximilian satisfactorily established in Mexico, the Pope will be quickly persuaded to abandon his temporalities for a splendid ecclesiastical establishment under the special protection of France and the other Catholic States of Europe. Then the consolidation of Italy will be complete, and Rome will become the capital of the kingdom. But for his great services to this end, what is to be the compensation to Napoleon and France? We suppose that it will be the fertile island of Sardinia, so close to Corsica that the wonder is that it was not secured by France long ago. But, if Napoleon should insist upon it, the island of Sicily will doubtless be conceded in addition. Italy can afford to give them both for Rome, Venetia and their surroundings while the possession of Sardinia and Sicily by France will enable her to flank Malta, lock up the eastern section of the Mediterranean and take and hold Egypt.

This is a splendid schedule for Napoleon; but it will be seen that in all its parts it depends upon the establishment of Maximilian and his dynasty in Mexico. With the failure of that part the whole scheme falls to the ground. The "grand idea" of Napoleon in Mexico is clearly open to this explanation. Assuming it to be the true one, his abandonment of Maximilian and his empire, it will be perceived, involves the loss of Sardinia, Sicily and Egypt to France, and the abandonment perhaps of the Suez canal. Events, therefore, for a season, in both continents must be permitted by us to take their course, in order to afford a reasonable margin of time to Napoleon to shape out a new Italian programme, resting upon something more substantial to the house of Austria than Mexico. Let the "sick man" of Turkey therefore be on his guard.

Texas Reconstruction Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1866.

The Texas State Convention referred to the Finance Committee the whole subject of the public debt of the State.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported in favor of making a treaty with the Creeks and Chickasaws permitting them to hunt on the frontier if they will, and in protecting the settlers; also in favor of sending commissioners to Washington to lay the condition of the frontier before the government.

The Committee of the Whole adopted a constitutional clause requiring any member of the Legislature to have resided in the State five years previous to his election.

An amendment making the sessions of the State Legislature annual was lost.

The great majority of the secessionists in the Convention voted for amendments to the constitution granting civil rights to the negroes—to one and to be used, to testify in the courts, to make contracts and be contracted with, to acquire, hold and transmit property in all cases the same as the whites, and to be subject to no penal laws based on inequality or distinction.

The Trial of Duncan, of Andersonville.

SAVANNAH, March 3, 1866.

Captain W. Duncan, formerly an officer of the rebel Confederate Department of Andersonville, was arraigned before the Military Commission yesterday on charges of murder, robbery and cruel treatment of Union prisoners. The prisoner made an affidavit denying the charges. His witnesses will be sent for. The trial will commence next week, and will probably last for several days. Former prisoners at Andersonville, who were witnesses in the Wirz case, have already arrived to give their testimony.

Meeting in Buffalo to Sustain President Johnson.

BUFFALO, March 3, 1866.

A large meeting is being held this evening at St. James' Hall, in this city, in support of President Johnson and his veto message.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2, 1866.

The registry law has passed both houses of the California Legislature.

A resolution has also passed both houses sustaining the action of the majority of Congress on President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

The dwelling and school of L. M. Fernandez, at Santa Clara, was destroyed by fire. One of his sons perished, and Mrs. Fernandez was burned beyond recovery. Three children were also more or less burned.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE DE